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# The Dallas Express

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Founded by W. B. Kins.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship. All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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## FIVE TRUE BILLS FOUND AGAINST BANKER JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

### RICHMOND GRAND JURY IN INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED \$100,000 SHORTAGE IN FAMOUS BANK INDICTS PRESIDENT AND CASHIER.

(By A. N. P.)  
Richmond, Va., Dec. 14.—As a part of a number of indictments to be presented to the grand jury of justings court in the alleged shortage of approximately \$100,000 in funds of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, the grand jury, in session found five true bills of indictment against John Mitchell, Jr., president of the bank; A. V. Norvell, Jr., cashier and other employees of the institution. Date for trial of the cases probably will be set.

The true bills against the bank officers were found within thirty-five minutes after the grand jury convened. The indictments were drawn and presented by Commonwealth's Attorney Dave Satterfield, assisted by Abraham H. Hopkins, who will assist Mr. Satterfield in the prosecution of the cases.

**Grand Jury Adjourns.**  
The grand jury adjourned to meet again within the next few days to consider further indictments concerning the alleged shortage in the funds of the bank.

Mitchell is being defended in the case by S. S. Patterson and Lynch Montague. Louis Wendenberg is counsel for other employees of the

**Charges vs. Mitchell.**  
The largest indictments are against John Mitchell, Jr., who is charged in one warrant on seven counts with "stealing, taking and carrying away against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth \$150 of the goods, property, moneys and chattels of the Grand Lodge of Virginia Knights of Pythias; and under the same indictment on two counts with taking \$300 belonging to the same order, a total of \$1,650.

Mitchell also is charged on two separate counts with taking \$100 belonging to the Grand Court, Order of Calanthe, in the state of Virginia, and on three counts with taking \$150, a total of \$600 belonging to the Order of Calanthe.

E. A. Norvell is charged with stealing, taking and carrying away \$5,150 belonging to the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and \$50 of the bank.

L. D. Paige is charged with taking \$240.63 of the bank's funds, and under separate count with taking \$146.74.

Under a separate warrant Mitchell is charged with taking a total of \$650 belonging to the Grand Court, Order of Calanthe, in the state of Virginia.

### JOHNSON TELLS HOW G. O. P. ABANDONED DYER-BILL.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 14.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return to New York from Washington, made the following statement on the abandonment of the Dyer Bill by the Republican Party:

"The fight for the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was abandoned by the Republican majority on Monday, December 4, in the last hours of the extra session of Congress. The Bill had been called up for consideration on Tuesday, November 28. It immediately became the object of a filibuster on the part of Southern Democrats, which was the most naked and brutal exhibition of its kind ever made in the Senate. A filibuster is generally carried on under some sort of disguise, but Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, stated plainly and bluntly that the purpose of the filibuster was to prevent any consideration whatsoever of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and that the Democratic side would not allow any government business whatever to be carried on until the Republicans agreed to abandon the Bill not only during the extra session but even during the short session.

The filibuster was carried on from Tuesday through Saturday, December 2, during which time the Southern Democrats would not even allow the adoption of the record of the Senate's proceedings. Finally, on Saturday night a caucus of Republican Senators was held which was largely attended and the question of the abandonment of the Bill was discussed hotly for more than two hours. The attendance at the caucus dwindled until there were some twenty-two or twenty-three Senators left. A vote was taken and the majority agreed to abandon the Bill. There were nine Senators who voted to keep up the fight until the 4th of March, if necessary. Among these was Senator Shortridge who has charge of the Bill and who led the fight on the floor.

Before the Republican caucus, the Secretary conferred with Senators Lodge, Curtis and Watson, the three men holding the fate of the bill in their hands, urging them not to surrender on the terms laid down by the Democratic filibusters. These terms were that the Bill be not only dropped in the Special Session but dropped as well for the entire term of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Immediately after publication in newspapers of the outcome of the caucus, the Secretary telegraphed to these three Senators inquiring if he had not received their promise that the Bill would not be abandoned on Senator Underwood's terms. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who was elected by the colored voters of his state on the sole issue of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, denied by letter ever having made such a promise to the Secretary. It was Senator Lodge who announced in the Senate, on the morning of December 4, the Republican Party's abrupt surrender.

The colored people will not be

### WHITE CONVICT IN PEN POSES AS NEGRO.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 14.—Seeking to prevent further learning of his disgrace, a prisoner at the Maryland penitentiary, white and of good family, but with a dark complexion and black hair and eyes, has been posing for two years as a Negro.

He became ill and was lying in the Negro ward of the prison infirmary was Claude B. Sweezey, warden, able to get the man's confidence and induce him to tell his story. The prisoner, relieved at last of the secret that was tormenting him, has settled down cheerfully to face the remaining years of his sentence.

**Started Out Badly.**  
When first brought to the penitentiary from the criminal courts, he started out to make a record for meanness and obstinacy. Powerfully built, more than six feet tall, with thick black hair and dark complexion, he posed as a Negro. He refused to work, bullied his guards, fought with his comrades.

As usual, harsh treatment followed. The big prisoner, sulky and snarling, was punished over and over again. It had no effect except to make him uglier. The brute in him seemed to have mastered the man completely. It apparently was a case of atavism to the condition of the African savage.

**Sweezey Sought Secret.**  
The Mr. Sweezey, knowing that prisoners often have secrets, preying on their minds, contrives that fear and fear the spirit, decided to try kindness. Gradually he insinuated himself into the man's confidence.

Finally, ill and lying with Negroes in their ward of the infirmary, the man revealed his real identity. His virility and contumacy were all part of his pose, he admitted. Choosing to become a Negro, he tried to disguise his personality as well as drop his name. His family is well known in Baltimore, and they must not find out about him. It would be better simply to have them think him lost.

### FIVE CHILDREN IN EIGHT HOURS BORN TO VENEZUELAN WOMAN.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 14.—The local Health Board announced what is termed the strangest case known to medical science. It is the birth to a 62-year old woman of mixed Negro and Spanish blood of five normal children within eight hours.

The mother is 6 feet 4 inches tall and worked as a laborer in a mine until two hours before the births.

### STRAITS LORRIES' FUNDS: GETS TWO YEARS IN PEN.

(Preston News Service)  
Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 14.—Z. Z. Love, who was arrested several months ago on a charge of embezzling the funds of his lodge while as a collector for the organization, pleaded guilty in Circuit Court last Monday and was sentenced to hard labor for two years in the state penitentiary.

### NEGRO RIGHT TO VOTE TREASURES IN EGYPTIAN URGES N. C. TO REMOVE TOMB AMAZE EXPLORERS. TINKHAM.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts in a letter to President Harding, has suggested that the failure to enforce the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was just as flagrant as the current failure to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. He suggested that the President should not overlook the failure to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees the Negro right to vote, if he should comment upon the failure to enforce prohibition in his address to the next session of Congress. Representative Tinkham's letter to the President follows:

Hon. Warren G. Harding, The White House, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President—It has been stated that in your address to be made at the opening of the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress it is your intention to refer to the widespread disrespect for law as exemplified by the unparalleled defiance of the Federal Statutes to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and its anarchistic and revolutionary consequences. There can be no dissent from this necessity.

You will agree that all parts of the Constitution should be enforced equally and impartially in no part nullified.

With the greatest respect may I draw your attention to the fact that whereas the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is permissive in its authorization to Congress to pass legislation to enforce it the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which commands Congress to reduce representation in proportion to disfranchisement is mandatory and prescriptive and is now scandalously and completely unenforced and nullified.

With the greatest respect, may I also draw your attention to the fact that with flagrant and widespread disfranchisement established by a mass of indisputable evidence now before Congress and by a common knowledge and the section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution unenforced, the very tenure of the office you hold and the representation of the lower House of Congress is tainted with unconstitutionality.

Unconstitutional tenure of office and illegal elections strike at the very heart of the moral sanctions behind laws and executive action. Public authority, before demanding obedience, must itself obey. There can be no degree in faithlessness to the Constitution and its requirements, but if there were, surely the moral turpitude of violation of a constitutional mandate which involves the purity of elections and constitutional organization of Government is as great as the violation of the Federal Statutes concerning the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

May I, with the greatest respect and sincere hope that I transgress no propriety, suggest that in your

Cairo, Dec. 14.—A British expedition has unearthed below the tomb of Ramesses VI, near Luxor, two rooms containing the funeral paraphernalia of King Tutankamen, who reigned about 1340 B. C. at a time when the now dominant and supercilious white races were in a state of barbarism worse than anything now extant. In those days the torch of civilization, lighted by the Negro race in upper Egypt, was still being carried by Negro nations.

After forcing an opening with considerable difficulty, the excavators were amazed at the sight which greeted them. First, they saw three magnificent statues, all gilt with exquisite carving and the heads of Typhen, Hathor and a lion. On these rested beds beautifully carved, gilt and inlaid with ivory and semiprecious stones and also innumerable boxes of exquisite workmanship.

One of these boxes was inlaid with ebony and ivory with gilt inscriptions. Another contained emblems of the world of the dead. On a third, which contained 100 yal robes handsomely embroidered with precious stones and golden sandals, were beautifully painted hunting scenes. There was a stool of ebony inlaid with ivory with most delicately carved ducks' feet. Also a child's stool of fine workmanship. Altogether a collection of art treasures unsurpassed, and hardly equalled, by anything in existence today in the western world.

Beneath one of the couches was the State throne of King Tutankamen, probably one of the most beautiful objects of art ever discovered. There was also a heavily gilt chair, and Queen, the whole encrusted with turquoise, cornelian paps and other semi-precious stones.

Two life-sized statues of the King with gold work, holding a golden stick and race faced each other. They had handsome Negroid features and feet were delicately carved, with eyes of glass and a head dress richly studied with gems. There were also four chariots, the sides of which were encrusted with semi-precious stones and rich gold decorations.

There were also splendid paintings on the walls of the chamber, showing the King in triumphal combat with his foes. The King and his forces were all painted as dark-brown. Many scenes depicted them in pursuit of foes, the latter being painted yellow and plainly denoting Asiatics. Several scenes showed Asiatic prisoners of war being guarded by the fierce tribesmen of the Sudan in whom Egypt unusually placed her trust in the brave old days of old.

address to the Congress you draw its attention to its present unconstitutional composition and its own legal and constitutional obligations. I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President,

Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 14.—Lynchings must cease. Upon the white man rests the primary obligation in any movement to lessen the great number of crimes committed by Negroes. The white man's task is to remove the causes of crimes by Negroes.

These opinions were voiced by Prof. Walter Clinton Jackson, vice-president of the North Carolina college, Friday at the county courthouse in making a report for the treatment of the Negro offender before the meeting of the citizens' committee of one hundred on prison legislation.

Prior to submitting his report the committee of which Prof. Jackson is chairman, visited jails and convict camps where Negro offenders are confined, in and near Greensboro and Guilford county, and made a thorough study of the problem involved.

The committee found that the Negro commits the majority of crimes in North Carolina. It was discovered that the Negro constitutes about 30 per cent of the population and commits approximately 60 per cent of the crimes. The committee, however, found evidence that the difference in the percentage of crimes of whites and blacks is not so great as formerly. "It is both a duty and an opportunity that the white man has to deal justly and wisely with the Negro," says the report. Declaring that direct responsibility for remedying conditions with reference to the Negro rests with the white man the report continues.

"With a different historical background and experience, with inherent differences of character, and with a retarded intellectual, social and economic development, it is but natural that his offenses against the laws of the state should be many. The white man sets the standards of intellectual and moral values, determines the economic life of the state, and makes and administers completely and exclusively all the laws of the state." The committee reports the greatest causes of Negro crimes are ignorance, unfortunate economic and social environment and relatively low ethical and moral standards. "Our great task," says the report, "is to remove these causes of crime, which may be done by the proper education of the Negro giving him a rightful chance economically, and by working especially for the training of leader among the Negroes."

The committee recommends that scientific survey and study of the Negro criminal be made in North Carolina, by a commission selected by and under the direction of the state board of public welfare. This work it is thought should cover the extent of Negro crime, the character of crimes committed, and their causes and a comparison of the crimes of whites and blacks and of the sentences imposed.

The committee report contains these recommendations: "We denounce the practice of lynching and appeal to all officers of the law to prevent such crimes. "We insist upon the full compil-

(Continued on Page Eight)

### SUIT IS FILED AGAINST THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY TO COMPEL RETURN \$36,000 BEQUEATHED FOR SLAVES IN 1856.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14.—Recovery of a \$36,000 trust fund, bequeathed the American Colonization Society in 1856 by the late John O. Stevens of Talbot county for the transportation of Negro slaves to Liberia, Africa, is sought by Peter Stevens, administrator of the Mary Caroline Stevens estate, who instituted proceedings against the organization in Circuit Court, No. 2.

Assertion was made by the petitioner, through his counsel, Bonsal and Lee, that the Colonization Society violated the terms of the trust estate, which demanded that the sum be utilized exclusively for the protection and maintenance of a vessel for the removal of "persecuted Negroes to the land of their forebears."

Prior to the death of John C. Stevens, it was alleged in the petition, representations were made by the late John H. B. Latrobe, James Hall and Elisha Whitteley, officials of the Society, that there was dire need for a ship to be used in transporting Negroes to a country, where they will be permitted to enjoy a freedom entirely devoid of slavery."

**Probated in 1856.**  
Under the terms of Mr. Stevens' will, probated in the Talbot County Orphans' Court May 9, 1856, it was disclosed in the petition the decedent made the Colonization Society

beneficiary by \$36,000, to be utilized for the erection of the vessel "Mary Caroline Stevens." The fund the will pointed out, "must be used for no other purpose than the ship's cost of preservation and employment."

Notation was contained in the document that the vessel was sold by the society in 1863 for \$30,000. This, the complaint charged, "put an end to the activities of the ship in direct conflict with provisions of the trust created by the late Mr. Stevens." It also was alleged that the annual report of the society for that year showed that the sale was "absolutely unnecessary."

**Second Vessel Built.**  
It further was alleged that the sum derived from the sale was included among the assets of the Society and utilized for payment of the organization's general obligations. Three years later, in 1866, it was charged, another vessel, the Galeonda, was purchased and was used in the traffic until 1872, when it foundered off the Maine coast.

Abandoning its initial plans, the society, it was alleged, dispatched Negroes, given their freedom, as the result of the Civil War, and who were desirous of leaving boats. Such action, it was pointed out, was continued until 1909, when the society decided to devote its attention to the education of Negroes in Liberia.

### LIBERIAN LOAN IS BURIED DECLARES WIFE A NEGRO; IN COMMITTEE. SEEKS DIVORCE.

(Preston News Service)  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—When the special session of Congress convened several close observers of public affairs expressed a serious doubt if any legislation for the benefit of Negroes would have a chance of even favorable consideration, although some important measures before Congress had the endorsement of the administration forces.

The administration sustained its first defeat in Congress since the recent election when the senate last Wednesday re-committed the \$5,000,000 Liberian loan bill to the senate finance committee by a vote of 42 to 33. The motion to recommit was made by Senator Simmons, a democrat from North Carolina. The bill was sent back without instructions.

A motion previously made by Senator McNary, republican of Oregon, to recommit the bill with instructions was beaten by a narrow margin of 38 to 34 votes. In the vote on the Simmons' motion a number of republicans swung against the bill with the democrats.

Thirteen republicans voted to recommit the bill: Cameron, Arizona; Apple, Kansas; Fernald, Maine; Herald, Oklahoma; Jones, Washington; Ladd, North Dakota; LaFollette, Wisconsin; McNary, Oregon; Nicholson, Colorado; Norris, Nebraska; Ponder, Washington; Rutherford, West Virginia and Watson, Indiana. The democratic side voted solidly for the Simmons' motion. It is claimed that this action virtually kills the Liberian loan bill by burying it indefinitely in the committee.

### NEGRO LABORERS ARE LEAVING GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Dec. 14.—The exodus of Negro laborers from the farming sections of the state is increasing rather than diminishing, according to information from the state labor department, although every possible effort is being made by that department to control the situation.

It is known that immigration agents, operating in the interest of large industrial and manufacturing concerns of the East have been in several counties in Georgia and where the complaint has been made, the reply has come that each of these agents has complied with the law. The state labor department, however, makes the statement that there is not one such who complied with the law, or who is authorized by law to take Negro labor, or any labor, out of the state.

It is required that emigration agents pay a license of \$1,000 in

sure to operate, in addition to which each county in which he may desire must have a local license from the municipality, if in a city. That, though, is not the controlling feature of the state law. It is required that, regardless of payment of all license fees required, an emigration agent must, before he can operate at all in Georgia, obtain from the state labor department a permit, which can be issued only after such agent has filed a detailed statement showing for whom he is operating, how many laborers it is intended are to be taken out of the state, where they are to be sent and what wages are to be paid and for what length of time. In addition to this, after the state permit has been issued, every agent is required to make daily report to the state labor department, giving the names of each laborer engaged, the address the place to which he or she is to be sent, for how long to be employed, and at what minimum wage.

No such report has ever been filed nor has the state issued one permit, according to the department.

### CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON AND DAYTON PRESENT TOKENS OF GOODWILL TO CLEMENCEAU.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—There was presented to M. Georges Clemenceau, Premier of the Republic of France during the World War, by a committee composed of prominent colored citizens of the District of Columbia National Guard, a part of the 372nd Infantry Regiment which served in France:

Dr. W. A. Warfield, Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmen's Hospital; Attorney James A. Cobb; Dr. E. D. W. Jones, President, Ministerial Alliance of the District of Columbia; Hon. A. H. Grimké and Mr. Shelby J. Davidson, President and Secretary respectively of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

Dr. C. W. Childs, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. M. O. Dumas, prominent physicians of Washington; Mr. William L. Houston, member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, President of the Mu-Su-Lit Club; Hon. Robert E. Terrell, Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia;

Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. J. Finley Wilson, President of the National Negro Press Association;

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Dr. J. U. King, Rev. Emory B. Smith, prominent ministers of the District of Columbia, and

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor of the Journal of Negro History.

Dr. Scott arranged for the presentation through M. Clemenceau's secretary.

A Warm Expression of Appreciation.

The presentation was made by Captain Newman, a war veteran. The sentiment expressed by the Committee as represented on the engrossed parchment was as follows: To Georges Clemenceau:

Patriot, statesman, indomitable champion of right, Protector of France, Conservator of world order, generous Appreciation of American, European, or African whose valor saved civilization, the venerable pleader in behalf of the land of Lafayette and of Liberty."

Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, President of the Mu-Su-Lit Club;

Hon. Robert E. Terrell, Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia;